

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

**AA-1288**

**Annapolis Elementary School**

**180 Green Street**

**Annapolis, Maryland**

**1895**

**Public**

The Annapolis Elementary School at 180 Green Street is the oldest extant public school building in Anne Arundel County that has been continuously used for educational purposes since it opened in September 1896. The masonry structure was built in 1895 as a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style structure with an imposing gambrel roof. In 1948, extensive renovation resulted in the removal of the gambrel roof, enlargement of the window openings, and loss of the high-style Colonial Revival-style detailing. As a result of the drastic stylistic alterations, the Colonial Revival-style school illustrates the Moderne style, which was fashionable in the middle part of the twentieth century particularly for education buildings. The building is located on property owned in the early eighteenth century by Dr. Charles Carroll, who improved the lot by constructing a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling. The prominently sited dwelling was later the home of successful local attorney, Frank H. Stockett. The dwelling and surrounding lots were purchased in 1887 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The Annapolis Elementary School, sited to the northwest of the former dwelling, is the oldest, continuously used, purpose-built public school in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.

The elementary school stands two stories in height on a solid raised basement of six-course American-bond brick. The masonry structure is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. As a result of the 1949 renovations, the roof of the structure is flat, covered in a composition material. A two-story with raised basement addition, constructed circa 1903, extends from the center of the main block. This addition is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and has a flat roof with a low parapet. A larger two-story addition extends from the southeast elevation of the circa 1903 addition. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the addition has a hipped roof covered in standing-seam metal. The 1949 stair addition, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, has a flat roof and stands two stories in height. In 1978, the one-story gymnasium and cafeteria wing of concrete block with a brick veneer was constructed on the south corner of the structure. This addition was designed by the Riverdale, Maryland, architectural firm of Walton, Madden and Cooper.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1288

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Annapolis Elementary School

other

### 2. Location

street and number 180 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Anne Arundel County Board of Education

street and number 2644 Riva Road telephone 410-222-1600

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber SH 30 folio 63

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 1257 tax ID number 00154207

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other:

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	1

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

1

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## 7. Description

Inventory No. AA-1288

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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*Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.*

The Annapolis Elementary School at 180 Green Street was constructed in 1895 as a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style structure on a raised basement. It was covered by a gambrel roof with front-gabled dormers. The school opened in 1896. The building was enlarged by the construction of two-story addition set on a raised basement in the years between 1897 and 1903. A larger rear addition standing two stories in height was erected sometime between 1921 and 1930. In 1948, an extensive renovation resulted in the removal of the gambrel roof and dormers, enlargement of the single double-hung windows to hold banded fixed and awning windows of metal, and replacement of the high-style Colonial Revival-style double-leaf entry with three sets of double-leaf doors set within a projecting concrete surround that encircles the entry and upper story. As a result of the drastic stylistic alterations, the Colonial Revival-style school illustrated the Moderne style, which was fashionable in the 1930s and 1940s. The building was partially renovated in 1982, and fully renovated in 1992. This second renovation included an air conditioning system. In 2005, the slate roof was repaired and restored on the circa 1921 addition.

### Setting

The grammar school, set upon a rise above street level, is framed by a rough-cut, coursed granite retaining wall with saddleback concrete coping. The double-return concrete stair with cast-iron rail is edged by square granite posts that join the granite retaining wall and a poured concrete retaining wall that flanks the stairs. Iron hardware from a former gate or fence is set within the granite posts, which are topped by torus-molded caps. The stairs wrap around a landscape garden, the centerpiece of which is a flag pole. The metal flag pole has a plaque reading "Presented to the Annapolis Public Schools by Annapolis Council No. 39, Junior Order United American Mechanics, April 1903." Concrete walkways lead to the main stairs of the building, and around the building to the playground at the rear of the property. "Donna's Garden" is located to the south of the flag pole. The plaque reads "Donna's Garden, In Memory of Donna J. Ericksen, Friend, Teacher, Mentor, 1987-1997." To the east of the flag pole is a wooden and metal bench. The plaque on the bench reads "This bench was presented to Beverly Kramer Zaino and Albert Zaino by their family and friends in celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary, July 28, 1994." The retaining walls flanking the stairs and the area around the flag pole were repaired in 2003.

The rear of the property, accessible by concrete stairs and a ramp, is paved with asphalt to provide a play area. A community park, which fronts Newman Street, provides an additional play area for the school children. A chain-link metal fence encircles the property along the northeast and southwest sides, and around the paved parking lot that is accessible from Compromise Street. The playground was renovated in January 1987. Parking is provided to the east, with access from Compromise Street. The former Annapolis High School, constructed in 1904 and occupied in 1905, is located on the property at 188 Green Street, to the east of the elementary school.

### Description

The elementary school at 180 Green Street stands two stories in height on a solid raised basement of six-course American-bond brick. The masonry structure is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. The main block is detailed with a chamfered-plinth water table, and five-course American-bond brick belt course. As a result of the 1949 renovations, the roof of the structure is flat, clad in a composition material. It is edged by a low parapet of brick with pebble-dash concrete capping. A two-story with raised basement addition, constructed circa 1903, extends from the center of the main block. This addition is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond and has a flat roof with a low parapet and concrete capping. A larger two-story addition extends from the southeast elevation of the circa 1903 addition. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the addition has a hipped roof clad standing-seam metal. When the main block of the building was renovated in 1948, an exterior stair on the southeast elevation of this two-story addition was replaced by an addition that houses an interior stair. The stair addition, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, has a flat roof and stands two stories in height. In 1978, the one-story gymnasium and cafeteria wing of concrete block with a brick veneer was constructed on the south corner of the structure. This addition was designed by the Riverdale, Maryland, architectural firm of Walton, Madden and Cooper.

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### Main Block

The façade of the building, facing northwest on Green Street, is five bays wide. The two outer bays project, detailed with brick quoins that are reminiscent of the building's original architectural style. Thus, the three inner bays are recessed. The central entry is accessed by a straight-flight concrete stair, with large solid concrete balustrades, and cast-iron rails. The central bay is framed by a projecting concrete surround that encircles the first-story entry and upper-story window openings. The surround is 21-½ inches wide with a scotia molding. The entry consists of three sets of double-leaf doors of metal with wire-figured glass. The reeded metal lintel of the entry openings, which also serves as the sill for the window openings above, is marked by the words "Annapolis Elementary." The first-story windows, which are clerestory windows for the interior entry, consist of ten-light fixed metal industrial-like windows. Flush metal panels divide the first- and second-story window openings. The second-story openings have ten-light metal industrial-like windows, with awnings in the lower panes. The awning windows in the center opening were removed in 1992 and replaced with metal intake vents. Four-inch-wide reeded mullions run the height of the bay, creating a geometric pattern that frames the entry and window openings.

The façade is symmetrically fenestrated on either side of the entry bay, with no applied ornamentation. The flanking second and fourth bays are pierced on the basement level by three single window openings with concrete sills, splayed jack-arched brick lintels, and two-inch square-edged wood casing. The brick lintels are a detail that remains from the building's original architectural ornamentation. The basement windows have 1/1 replacement metal-sash. The center windows were replaced in 1992 with metal vents or louvers placed in the bottom sash and fixed upper sashes. The change in stories is delineated by a change in brickwork from six-course American bond to Flemish bond, and a chamfered-plinth water table. Narrow metal intake vents, placed in 1992, are located at the center of the bay just above the water table. The first and second stories have four banded windows within a single opening. Each window contains six metal-framed panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a continuous concrete sill and four-inch-wide mullions of metal. Narrow metal intake vents are located at the center of the bay between the first and second stories, interrupting the five-course American-bond brick belt course that encircles the main block.

The projecting first and fifth bays of the façade, which are edged with brick quoins, are pierced on the basement level by two single window openings with concrete sills and splayed jack-arched lintels. The openings, framed by two-inch square-edged wood casing, have been infilled with reeded glass blocks. The center of the opening holds a frosted-glass awning window of metal. Narrow metal intake vents are located at the center of the bay above the water table. Like the second and fourth bays, the first and second stories of the end bays have four banded windows within a single opening. Each window contains six metal-framed panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a continuous concrete sill and four-inch-wide mullions of metal. Narrow metal intake vents are located at the center of the bay between the first and second stories within the belt course.

The northeast elevation faces a landscaped yard with paved walkways leading to the playground area at the southeastern edge of the property, and eastward to the former Annapolis High School at 188 Green Street (AA-1289). The elevation is divided into two bays, the result of the 1948 renovations. The basement level has four unequally placed window openings, each with concrete sills, two-inch square-edged wood casing, and splayed jack-arched brick lintels. The three northernmost window openings have been infilled with reeded glass blocks. The reeded glass block of the middle window is interrupted by a louvered metal vent, while the flanking windows have frosted-glass awning windows of metal. The easternmost bay has thirty-five reeded glass blocks. A narrow metal intake vent is located at the center of the northernmost bay above the water table. Similar to the façade openings, the first and second stories of the northernmost bays have five banded windows within a single opening. Each window contains six metal-framed panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a continuous concrete sill and three-inch-wide mullions of metal. A narrow metal intake vent is located at the center of the bay between the first and second stories within the belt course. The eastern bay has elongated window openings on the first and second stories, each holding sixty reeded glass blocks. The openings on this elevation all have concrete sills and half-inch-wide square casings.



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The southeast elevation of the main block has been altered by the circa 1903 construction of the addition that stands two stories on a raised basement, as well as the addition of an elevator shaft in late twentieth century. Thus, only two of the original eastern bays are exposed. Beginning on the east side of the building, the outermost bay has brick infilled window openings on the basement level, the first story, and the second story. The second bay, reading east to south, has a double-leaf entry opening holding two metal doors with three wire-glass lights each. The opening is below grade, accessible from concrete stairs. The first and second stories each have a single opening with a metal-framed window of six panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a concrete sill and half-inch-wide square-edged casing. A masonry elevator shaft clad in brick laid in Flemish bond was constructed within the third bay from the eastern corner of the building. The shaft has a flat roof and no fenestration, except for a narrow louvered vent on the upper story. Construction of the elevator shaft resulted in the loss of single window openings on each of the stories. The openings on this elevation all have concrete sills and half-inch-wide square casings. The elevator shaft was added in the latter part of the twentieth century.

The three southernmost bays of the southeast elevation of the main block, to the south of circa 1903 addition, are similarly fenestrated to those in the easternmost bays. The window openings in the southernmost bay of this section have been infilled with brick on the basement level, the first story, and the second story. The second bay, reading south to east, has a double-leaf entry opening holding two metal doors with three wire-glass lights each. The opening is below grade, accessible from concrete stairs. The first and second stories each have a single opening with a metal-framed window of six panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a concrete sill and half-inch-wide square-edged casing. Like the façade, the southeast elevation is recessed slightly in the center bays, thus brick quoins divide the second and third bays of the southeast elevation. The third bay has metal-frame windows with four panes on the basement level and six panes on the first and second stories. One of the panes in each window is an awning. The openings on this elevation have concrete sills and half-inch-wide square casings.

The southwest elevation of the main block, like the northeast elevation, is divided into two bays, the result of the 1948 renovations. The basement level has four unequally placed window openings, each with concrete sills, two-inch square-edged wood casing, and splayed jack-arched brick lintels. The three westernmost window openings have been infilled with reeded glass blocks. The reeded glass block of the middle window is interrupted by a louvered metal vent, while the flanking windows have frosted-glass awning windows of metal. The southernmost bay has thirty-five reeded glass blocks. A narrow metal intake vent, placed in 1992, is located at the center of the northernmost bay above the water table. Similar to the façade openings, the first and second stories of the westernmost bays have five banded windows within a single opening. Each window contains six metal-framed panes, one of which is an awning. The openings have a continuous concrete sill and three-inch-wide mullions of metal. A narrow metal intake vent is located at the center of the bay between the first and second stories within the belt course. The southern bay has elongated window openings on the first and second stories, each holding sixty reeded glass blocks. The openings on this elevation all have concrete sills and half-inch-wide square casings.

### Circa 1903 Addition

The northeast elevation of the circa 1903 addition, which stands two stories in height on a raised basement, is four bays wide. Mimicking the main block of the school, the basement level is laid in six-course American-bond brick with a chamfered-plinth water table. The upper two stories are clad in Flemish-bond brick. A five-course American-bond brick string course runs the length of the elevation. The addition has a flat roof with concrete capping. A small parapet projects slightly off center on the southeast elevation, above the ridgeline of the hipped roof of the circa 1921 addition. Largely obscured between the elevator shaft and an exterior chimney, the northernmost bay of the elevation has a brick-infilled window opening in the basement level. The former opening retains its splayed jack-arched brick lintel, but the sill is no longer present. A vertical-board fence has been placed between the shaft and the chimney, discouraging access. No openings appear to have existed on the first story. The second story has a single 6/6 vinyl-sash window with false muntins. The opening has a concrete sill, splayed brick lintel with projecting brick keystone and three-inch

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square-edged metal casing. An exterior chimney, added circa 1978, rises from the northern section of the elevation. The remaining three bays, to the southeast of the chimney, are symmetrically pierced. The basement level has two window openings flanking a single-leaf entry. The window opening in the northernmost of the three bays has been filled with a louvered metal vent. The opening retains its original splayed jack-arched brick lintel and concrete sill. The single-leaf entry has a flush metal replacement door with splayed jack-arched lintel and two-inch square-edged wood casing. The easternmost bay has been infilled with brick on the basement level. The opening no longer retains its sill or lintel, and the infill extends to the foundation, suggesting it could have been an entry opening. Two small square louvered vents of metal have been inserted within the former opening. The first and second stories of the northeast elevation of the circa 1903 addition are symmetrically pierced by single window openings, each holding a 6/6 vinyl-sash window with false muntins. The openings are finished with concrete sills, splayed jack-arched brick lintel, and three-inch square-edged metal casing. The second-story windows are also detailed with projecting brick keystones. The original casing is partially intact, revealing large exterior torus and cove molding of wood.

The southwest elevation of the circa 1903 addition is four bays wide, the westernmost of which has been infilled with brick on all stories. A square louvered vent of metal is located in the basement level. Narrow metal intake vents are located above the water table and within the string course. The basement level has a brick infilled opening with louvered metal vents in the southernmost bay. The second bay holds a 6/6 vinyl-sash window with false muntins, while the third bay has a 1/1 vinyl-sash window. The symmetrically fenestrated elevation has three replacement 6/6 vinyl-sash windows with false muntins on the first and second stories. All of the existing openings have concrete sills, three-inch square-edged casing, and splayed jack-arched brick lintels. The lintels on the second-story openings are also detailed with projecting brick keystones.

### Circa 1921 Addition with Stair Tower Addition

The circa 1921 addition was built onto the southeast elevation of the circa 1903 addition. Reflecting the influences of the Colonial Revival style that was so fashionable at the time of its construction, the circa 1921 addition stands two stories in height with a hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. The masonry addition is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with a chamfered-plinth water table. The bricks used in the construction of the structure are eight inch by two inch stretchers with three-and-a-half inch by two inch headers. Narrow louvered metal intake vents are located just above the water table. It has a boxed wood cornice with an ogee profile, reeded soffit, ogee bed molding, and fascia with cavetto bed molding. Two louvered metal cupolas pierce the ridge of the roof. The circa 1921 addition projects a full bay to the northeast of the circa 1903 addition. According, the northwest elevation of the circa 1921 addition is devoid of fenestration. It extends beyond the cornice of the hipped roof, terminating midway to the second story of the circa 1903 addition. The top of the wall has brick coping.

The northeast elevation of the circa 1921 addition is two bays wide with symmetrical banded window openings. Each of the banded openings consists of five 6/6 vinyl-sash windows separated by five-inch mullions. The three-inch square-edged surrounds are composed of the original wood and replacement metal casings. The banded openings are finished by a continuous concrete sill and a rowlock header-course brick lintel.

The southeast elevation of the circa 1921 addition is largely obscured by the construction of a stair tower addition that was added onto the structure during the 1949 renovation. The stair tower addition is Moderne in style, with a stepped center bay on the southeast elevation. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the stair tower addition has a concrete belt course that extends from the brick string course of the circa 1921 addition. A long narrow opening, which illuminates the interior stair, pierces the second story of the northeast elevation. Devoid of casing, the opening has fifty-two reeded glass blocks with a concrete sill. It has a flat metal lintel capped by a six-inch soldier brick lintel. The southeast elevation has a projecting entry surround composed of corbelled and stepped bricks set in four courses to mimic quoins. The concrete belt course acts as capping for the projecting surround. A four-inch torus-molded casing frames the double-leaf opening with metal doors. Each door has six wire-glass lights. The one-light transom has been

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painted. The symmetrically placed tri-partite window that illuminates the second story of the stair tower has a 6/6 window flanked by narrow 2/2 windows. The replacement vinyl windows have false muntins, a continuous concrete sill, and four-inch square-edged casing.

The southwest elevation of the circa 1921 addition is two bays wide. The first story of the southernmost bay is obscured by the one-story cafeteria wing. The westernmost bay, which appears to have originally had banded window openings based on the brick infill, presently has paired 6/6 vinyl-sash windows. The second story of the elevation is equally pierced by a five 6/6 vinyl-sash banded windows separated by five-inch mullions. The three-inch square-edged surrounds are composed of the original wood and replacement metal casings. The banded openings are finished a continuous concrete sill and a rowlock soldier brick lintel. Three narrow louvered metal intake vents are located in the westernmost bay.

### Gymnasium and Cafeteria Wing

In 1978, the one-story gymnasium and cafeteria wing was constructed on the southern corner of the structure. The firm of Walton, Madden and Cooper served as the architects. This final addition is constructed of concrete block with Flemish-bond brick veneer. It is covered by a flat roof with metal capping. The addition is one story, but raised a half story at the southern corner to provide sufficient space on the interior of the gymnasium. The northeast and southeast elevations of the addition have no openings. The southwest elevation has a double-leaf entry with a flush metal door framed by a flat-arched soldier-coursed lintel. The raised entry is accessible by a side-entry brick stair with a metal pipe rail. A band of five louvered metal intake vents are located at the center of the gymnasium addition, with the concrete string course acting as the sill. The one-story cafeteria at the northwestern end of the wing is pierced by a double-leaf entry opening with flush metal doors. The opening has a flat-arched soldier-course lintel and concrete steps. The northwest elevation of the wing has no openings. A metal fire escape extends from the cafeteria roof to the top of the stair tower addition.

### Interior

The interior of the school largely reflects the alterations that occurred in 1948, with minimal visible indications of the series of twentieth-century additions that have been constructed on the southeast elevation of the main block. The first story of the main block of the building has a central entry hall flanked on each side by two large classrooms. A wide hall is placed perpendicular to the entry hall and classrooms. Hollow-newel stairs with half-landings are located in the northeast and southwest ends of the main block, illuminated with fifty-two reeded glass blocks. The first floor of the circa 1903 addition contains six storage and supply rooms, three offices, and a half-bath. The first floor of the circa 1921 addition has four large classrooms, each with a half-bath. The 1948 stair addition has a dog-leg stair and small office on the first floor. The floor plan is similar on the basement, with access to the cafeteria and gymnasium through the 1948 stair addition. The second floor exists above the main block of the building only, providing five classrooms and a library stretching along a wide perpendicular hallway.

The central entry hall is accessed through three sets of double-leaf doors of metal with wire-figured glass. The straight-flight stair, consisting of seven risers, extends the width of the hall. The floor and stair are black terrazzo with specks of yellow and orange and a black terrazzo border. The stair is composed of seven-inch risers and twelve-inch treads of terrazzo with metal nosing that extends four-and-a-half-inches onto the tread. The nosing on the tread has been scored for traction. Metal rails are attached to the side walls of the hall. Two Moderne-style metal balusters divide the stair into three sections. The plaster walls are edged by yellow/orange ceramic-tiled wainscoting, each tile measuring twelve inches by five inches. The wainscoting is sixty-four-inches high with a torus-molded base shoe and cap. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles and florescent light boxes. Three sets of double-leaf doors provide access to the first floor of the main block. Each of the entry doors has a single light of wire glass, brass hardware, and black



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kick plates. Five-light sidelights and a central fixed light over flush panels frame the doors, which are topped by six-light transoms. The sidelights and central light each have three-light transoms. The transoms have wire glass.

Similarly finished, the halls of the school have black terrazzo floors with specks of yellow and orange and a black terrazzo border. The plaster walls are edged by yellow/orange ceramic-tiled wainscoting, each tile measuring twelve inches by five inches. The wainscoting is sixty-four-inches high with a torus-molded base shoe and cap. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles and recessed florescent lights. The ceiling is lower in the circa 1903 addition, with the only visible connection to the circa 1921 addition created by a realignment of the acoustical tiles. Elkay water fountains and metal fire alarms are located throughout the halls. Bulletin boards, framed by the ceramic tiles of the wainscoting, have a chamfered surround. Rows of metal lockers line have been attached to the walls by screws. The lockers stand five feet high and are screwed into the wall. Each locker is seven-and-a-half-inches wide with louvered vents at the bottom and top. A copy room was created by wood and glass enclosure in the south corner of the hall, where it intersects with the circa 1903 addition. The enclosure has stepped ogee cornice and flush wood doors. The T-shaped hall slopes downward to the southeast on the basement level.

The stair hall in the 1948 addition at the southeastern end of the building has a black terrazzo floors with specks of yellow and orange and a black terrazzo border. The walls are composed of yellow/orange ceramic tile, each tile measuring twelve inches by five inches. It has a torus-molded base shoe. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles and recessed florescent lights. The stairs have square metal main and landing newels with a pyramidal cap. The solid metal balustrade has square braces. Two round metal rails have been added to the inside of the balustrade and the walls. The stair is composed of seven-inch risers and twelve-inch treads of terrazzo with metal nosing that extends four-and-a-half-inches onto the tread with a cross pattern for traction. Cavetto molding ornaments the intersection of the risers and treads. The stair is illuminated by a long rectangular opening with fifty-two reeded glass blocks.

The single-leaf doors to the classrooms are wood, pierced by three wire-glass lights. Wooden doors to the storage and supply spaces are flush wood with a louvered panel at the base. Metal plates inscribed with numbers are located on the top casing of the entry. The single-leaf openings all have wood surrounds, measuring two-and-a-half-inches wide with a round-edged profile and mitered corners. Double-leaf doors lead to the hollow-newel stairs with half-landings located in the northeast and southwest ends of the main block. The doors are flush metal with three lights of wire glass. Wide three-light sidelights over a flush base flank the doors, which are topped by two-light fixed transoms of wire glass. The doors have brass hardware and kick plates. The stairs have square metal main and landing newels with a pyramidal cap. Molded caps with a bead were also noted. The solid metal balustrade has square braces. Two round metal rails have been added to the inside of the balustrade and the walls. The stair is composed of seven-inch risers and twelve-inch treads of terrazzo with metal nosing that extends four-and-a-half-inches onto the tread with a cross pattern for traction. Cavetto molding ornaments the intersection of the risers and treads. The window openings in the stair halls have one-inch metal surrounds set within ceramic-tiled side jambs.

The main office, which opens into the Principal's office, has carpeted floors, built-in cabinets, and wood doors of wire glass with two-inch casements. The health room, located directly opposite the main office, is accessible through a single-leaf door flanked by four-light sidelights with chipped glass. The five transoms that extend the width of the opening have been infilled. The health room has a half-bath and built-in cabinets with letter boxes for the teachers. A two-and-a-half-inch square-edged casing and a stepped ogee bed molding frame the window openings.

The large classrooms have blue linoleum-tiled floors edged by a six-inch high rubber base board with a cavetto profile. The walls are plaster and the ceilings are covered by dropped acoustical tiles with fluorescent light boxes and fans. The window openings are framed by a one-inch metal surround with an eight-inch deep slate sill finished with a two-inch cavetto bed molding. The wood doors have four lights with three vertical panels at the base and brass hardware. They are surrounded by one-inch wide chamfered casings. The classrooms are finished with built-in cabinets with metal hardware and vinyl counters, green black boards with metal chalk



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shelves and two-and-a-half-inch chamfered casing, and bulletin boards with two-inch square-edged casing. Metal vents are located under the black boards, supplemented by exposed heating pipes and large metal radiators. Projector screens are located in several of the classrooms, being pulled down over the black boards. Some rooms have televisions suspended from the ceilings.

The library, located on the second floor of the main block, has a carpeted floor, freestanding library stacks along the plaster walls, and an acoustical tile ceiling with florescent light boxes and ceiling fans. Evidence that the large room was once divided into smaller classrooms is visible along the ceiling and walls.

The gymnasium and cafeteria are located in the 1978 addition, which stands one story in height. The cafeteria occupies the northwestern side of the addition with the kitchen along the northeast wall. The gymnasium is located in the southeast side of the addition. An according dividing wall separates the cafeteria from the gymnasium. Both spaces have direct access to the exterior through double-leaf metal doors. The cafeteria has a vinyl floor, with concrete block walls. A roll-up metal wall on the northeast side separates the cafeteria from the kitchen, which is entered from the main hall. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tiles and has florescent lighting. A stage is located in the northwestern side of the room, accessible from wood side-entry steps along the projecting brick-clad platform. A separate entry to the back of the stage is located in the western corner of the room. The gymnasium has a vinyl floor with concrete block walls and exposed metal trusses at the ceiling. Two basketball nets have been suspended from the ceiling at the northwest and southeast sides of the room, and two additional basketball nets are attached to the southwest wall. The coach's office and a storage room are located on the northeast side of the room.

### Secondary Resource

A relocatable classroom of approximately 860 square feet is located to the south of the gymnasium. This freestanding mobile structure is one story in height with a flat roof, brick cladding, and metal windows and doors. It was placed on the site in 1991.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. AA-1288

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1895, 1948

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates 1895, 1948

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Annapolis Elementary School at 180 Green Street is the oldest extant public school building in Anne Arundel County that has been continuously used for educational purposes since it opened in September 1896. The masonry structure was built in 1895 as a two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style structure with an imposing gambrel roof. In 1948, extensive renovation resulted in the removal of the gambrel roof, enlargement of the window openings, and loss of the high-style Colonial Revival-style detailing. As a result of the drastic stylistic alterations, the Colonial Revival-style school illustrates the Moderne style, which was fashionable in the middle part of the twentieth century particularly for education buildings. The building is located on property owned in the early eighteenth century by Dr. Charles Carroll, who improved the lot by constructing a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling. The prominently sited dwelling was later the home of successful local attorney, Frank H. Stockett. The dwelling and surrounding lots were purchased in 1887 by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The Annapolis Elementary School, sited to the northwest of the former dwelling, is the oldest, continuously used, purpose-built public school in Annapolis and Anne Arundel County.

### HISTORY

#### LOTS 29 AND 30

The property on which 180 and 188 Green Street stands was historically part of Section III in Lots 29 and 30, which extended mid-block on Green Street southeasterly to Church Street (now Main Street), prior to the laying of Green Street and Compromise Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lots in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been “the most prominent and by far the most successful” merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.<sup>1</sup> Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.<sup>2</sup> Following Garrett’s death, his heirs sold Lots 29 and 30 to Dr. Charles Carroll.<sup>3</sup> By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 26, 28, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett’s death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne’s Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett’s body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Annapolis Elementary School, 180 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
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Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."<sup>4</sup>

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."<sup>5</sup> This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.<sup>6</sup> A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."<sup>7</sup> A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently 188 Green Street.

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.<sup>9</sup> The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

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<sup>4</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Risjord, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

<sup>8</sup> The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

<sup>9</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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Annapolis Elementary School, 180 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
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This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.<sup>10</sup>

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."<sup>11</sup> Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included his home on Green Street on Lots 29 and 30, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lots 29 and 30, including the imposing early-eighteenth-century brick dwelling constructed for Dr. Carroll at 188 Green Street, were bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.<sup>12</sup>

The first portions of the lots to be leased were Areas A through C. Area A was a rectangular lot of land that abutted the warehouses on Main Street. Area B included the lot designated today as 172 Green Street (AA-515), which was leased to Henry Sibell. Area C, which is now 168-170 Green Street (AA-512), was leased to Thomas Graham. Failure to meet the terms of the leases, which required the

<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

<sup>11</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

<sup>12</sup> Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.



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Annapolis Elementary School, 180 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
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construction of dwellings and the payment of annual ground rents, allowed Carroll to reclaim the lots for "breach of covenants."<sup>13</sup> In 1810, William Wilkens, who also owned the lots fronting Main Street, purchased Area A from Carroll.<sup>14</sup> A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.<sup>15</sup>

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." This was the dwelling erected in the early eighteenth century for Dr. Carroll. Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. These two lots constituted Section III of Stoddert Lots 29 and 30, which was considered to be valuable property because of its location near the docks and market area. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.<sup>16</sup> Not reflecting all of his holdings, William T.T. Mason was charged in the 1819 Real Property Assessments for four unimproved lots in Annapolis. In 1831, Mason's holdings included a single unimproved lot valued at \$200. Ann Carroll Mason is not listed in the 1819 or the 1831 Real Property Assessments.

On September 24, 1835, William T.T. Mason and Ann Carroll Mason sold Section III of Stoddert Lots 29 and 30 to Dr. Gustavus R. Barber, whose family owned the adjacent lots on Main Street along the wharf. Barber, who was born about 1812 and died in November 1885, was married to Isabella Ridgely, the daughter of David and Maria (Sellman) Ridgely. It is not clear whether Barber occupied the Carroll house on Lots 29 and 30, or if the property was leased. He was charged in 1849 in the Real and Personal Property Assessments for \$2,500 of improved land in the City of Annapolis, presumably the house at 188 Green Street. However, the same year as the assessment, Gustavus R. Barber was forced to sell his improved property on Green Street to Frank H. Stockett on

<sup>13</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 12, Folio 631 (July 10, 1805).

<sup>14</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 15, Folio 628 (April 5, 1810).

<sup>15</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

<sup>16</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

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July 30, 1849. Isabella Barber relinquished her dower rights to Stockett in July 1862. The deed of sale noted the transfer was undertaken by Sheriff Brynn. In 1865, Stockett mortgaged the property to Alexander B. Hagner, Trustee, for \$5,000.

Francis (known as Frank) Henry Stockett was born on May 1, 1824, the eldest surviving son of fourteen children born to Joseph Noble Stockett. Frank Stockett was a prominent member of the Maryland bar. He resided with his wife, Mary Priscilla (Hall) Stockett, and their ten children in the former Carroll house on Lots 29 and 30. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, Edward Sachse's circa 1858 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, and late-nineteenth-century photographs document the house. It was a two-and-a-half-story masonry dwelling constructed of brick with a square plan on a raised basement. The imposing structure was four bays wide and three bays deep. It was augmented by a two-story addition or ell on the northeast elevation. By the latter part of the nineteenth century, a one-and-a-half-story addition was built on the northeast side of the two-story addition. The side-gabled roof was pierced on both slopes by two front-gabled dormers with double-hung windows. A single interior side chimney of brick was located on the east corner of the main block. A two-story canted bay projected from the center of the northwest elevation. A stone retaining wall edged the property along Green Street northeastward from 172 Green Street to the southwest elevation of 194 Green Street, and along the rear of the lots fronting Main Street and Compromise Street. Despite the size of the lot on which the structure was sited, the building did not front directly onto Green Street, nor was it set at the center of the lot. Rather it was angled, with the west corner set slightly closer to the street. The building was set substantially back from Green Street, within close proximity to the buildings on Main Street. The siting of the house is presumably the result of its construction prior to the laying of Green Street in 1752 and the importance of the wharfs to its immediate northeast. The *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps suggest the southwest elevation was the primary façade of the house, with an open porch at the center.

In 1875, Stockett was forced to put the property into a deed of trust because he was unable to pay the mortgage. The related Equity Case #618 documented the existence of the dwelling house, where Stockett was living. Under the direction of the Trustee established by the 1865 mortgage, Stockett sold the property on January 28, 1887 for \$1,200 to the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions.

Although there were some attempts to establish public education in the eighteenth century, an effective system for organizing and funding education was not instituted until the early nineteenth century in Maryland. In 1826, the legislature passed an act to create primary schools throughout the state. As a result, in 1830, the Trustees of the Primary School District #38 erected a one-story brick school house on the property at 162-164 Green Street (AA-509) soon after purchasing the property. In June 1881, the property, including the modest school house, was conveyed for \$950 to William F. Williams and Eliza V. Williams. The sale of the primary school property coincided with the State Schools Laws of 1870 and 1872, with additional changes made in 1874. The measures entrusted the State Board of Education with the supervision of public schools; placed educational matters affecting a county under the control of a newly formed Board of School Commissioners; gave regulation of the school district to a Board of three District School Trustees; and authorized the levy and collection of extra taxes from each county by the Commissioners. In response to the tremendous growth countywide in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the newly formed Board of School Commissioners established schools, employed teachers, and levied a tax of not more than four cents/\$100 of property value to pay for schools. This resulted in the January 1887 purchase by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissions of Lots 29 and 30 (now 180 and 188 Green Street) specifically for use as the Annapolis Public School. The former dwelling was the first building used for public education in Annapolis. The high school graduated its first class in 1899.

A photograph from circa 1891, reproduced in *An Annapolis Portrait, 1859-1910*, "The Train's Done Been and Gone" by Marion E. Warren and Mame Warren, documents that two imposing brick lanterns were added to the ridge of the former dwelling's roof. The lanterns were pierced by three openings on the northwest elevation and appear to have hipped roofs. Additionally, the open porch on the southwest elevation was replaced by a one-story side-entry portico with stairs. By 1903, the portico was replaced by straight-flight stairs.

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### BUILDING HISTORY

By 1888, the growing student population in Annapolis was supported by four public schools, which were separated by sex and race, three parochial schools, and five private schools. The average attendance in the public schools was 450 white and 300 black children. The public schools staffed twenty teachers for the white students and six for the black students. The expanding student population required the construction of a purpose-built elementary school in 1895 (school opened in 1896). The two-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style structure on a raised basement was located to the west of the existing school building on Lots 29 and 30. The new school, which faced northwest at 180 Green Street, was an imposing structure covered by a gambrel roof with front-gabled dormers. Records of the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners do not document the original architect of the building.

As a result of the continuing Equity Case #618, John Wirt Randall, surviving Trustee, sold property fronting 126 feet 3 inches on Compromise Street to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the White Public Schools of Annapolis, Maryland. The land was sold for \$1,500 and was to be used as a playground. The remaining 72,957 square feet of land on the southwest side of Compromise Street was to be reserved as a lumber yard. However, the property was ultimately deeded in June of 1901 to the Public Schools for use as part of the playground.

As the student population continued to grow in Annapolis and the surrounding neighborhoods in Eastport and Murray Hill, the school board responded by building a two-story addition, set on a raised basement, in the years between 1897 and 1903. Similarly, a larger and more modern high school was required. As a result, in 1904, the imposing early-eighteenth-century Carroll house was razed, and the present high school building was constructed at what is now designated as 188 Green Street (AA-1289). The new school, occupied in 1905, stood two stories in height on a raised basement, reflecting the Classical Revival style that was fashionable during the period in which it was constructed.

The playground, which was noted in a deed as "for the White Children of the Public Schools," was extended further along the west side Compromise Street when Martha R. and Frank H. Thompson conveyed property to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the Public Schools for White Children, on June 5, 1906. Nearly sixty years later, on August 24, 1962, Harry Feldman conveyed an additional 5,102 square feet on the west side of Compromise Street to Board of Education of Anne Arundel County. The property is paved and used as a parking lot.

A larger rear addition standing two stories in height was erected sometime between 1921 and 1930 on the rear of the elementary school. On January 28, 1930, several classrooms in the building were damaged by fire, which was caused by the heating system. Less than two weeks later, on February 11, 1930, the adjacent high school was severely damaged by fire, which started on the second floor of the structure during school hours. Shortly thereafter, high school activities were relocated to more efficient modern facilities at 801 Chase Street. The new high school on Chase Street, now the Maryland Hall for Creative Arts, was constructed in 1932. By the mid-twentieth century, the former high school on Green Street was being used as office space for the Anne Arundel County Board of Education, a use it continues today.

In 1948, an extensive renovation of the elementary school resulted in the removal of the gambrel roof and dormers, enlargement of the single double-hung windows to hold banded fixed and awning windows of metal, and replacement of the high-style Colonial Revival-style double-leaf entry with three sets of double-leaf doors set within a projecting concrete surround that encircles the entry and upper story. As a result of the drastic stylistic alterations, the Colonial Revival-style school illustrates the Moderne style, which was fashionable in the mid-twentieth century. The building was partially renovated in 1982, and fully renovated in 1992. This second renovation included installation of an air conditioning system.

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Today, the Anne Arundel County Public Schools system is the fifth largest in Maryland, and among the fifty largest school systems in the United States. The Annapolis Elementary School, the oldest public school building still in use by the Anne Arundel County Public Schools, educates a total of 207 children (194 full-time) from pre-kindergarten to fifth grade.

### Chain of title for 180 and 188 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
September 24, 1835:	William T.T. Mason to Gustavus R. Barber Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 20 Folio 228
July 30, 1849:	Gustavus R. Barber by Sheriff Brynn to Frank H. Stockett Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHN 4 Folio 246
July 29, 1862:	Isabella Barber relinquishes dower rights to Frank H. Stockett Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 10 Folio 470
April 26, 1865:	Frank H. Stockett and Mary P. Stockett mortgage to Alexander B. Hagner, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 13 Folio 221
April 17, 1875:	Frank H. Stockett and Mary P. Stockett to William H. Tuck and R. Wirt Randall, Trustees Equity Case #618 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 9 Folio 265



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January 28, 1887:

Frank H. Stockett, by R. Wirt Randall, Trustee, to Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber SH 30 Folio 63

#### Additional Parcels

June 27, 1901:

John Wirt Randall, Trustee, to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the White Public Schools of Annapolis, Maryland  
Equity Case #618: N.R. Berry, Administrator, versus Frank H. Stockett  
Southwest side of Compromise Street, designated as "lumber yard" (72,957 square feet)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 21 Folio 291

June 5, 1906:

Martha R. and Frank H. Thompson to Elizabeth F. Girault, Maggie A. Moss, Fannie W. Claude, Frank H. Thompson, Frank A. Munroe, and John F. Strange, Trustees of the Public Schools for White Children  
"Playground for the White Children of the Public Schools"  
West side of Compromise Street  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber GW 48 Folio 418

August 24, 1962:

Harry Feldman to Board of Education of Anne Arundel County  
West side of Compromise Street (5,102 square feet)  
Land Records of Anne Arundel County  
Liber 1590 Folio 77

### **Annapolis Elementary School**

#### **Large-Format Drawings**

**Provided by the Anne Arundel County Public Schools, Superintendent of Planning and Design**

#### **Alterations & Additions**

**4/10/1979**

- (1) Site Plans
- (2) Part Plans
- (3) Elevations

#### **Alterations & Additions**

**3/31/1980**

- A Title Sheet
- C1 Site, Sediment & Erosion Control Plan
- C2 Site, Sediment & Erosion Control Details
- A1 Planting Plan

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1288

Annapolis Elementary School, 180 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 9

---

A2 Ground Floor Plan & Details  
A3 First Floor Plan, Reflected Ceiling Plans & Details  
A4 Second Floor Roof Plan, Elevator & Details  
A5 Building Elevations  
A6 Building Sections  
A7 Door Schedule, Finish Schedule, Kitchen Plan  
A8 Wall Sections & Details  
S1 Foundation & Ground Floor Plan  
S2 Roof Framing Plan  
S3 Typical Details  
S4 Typical Details  
M1 Mechanical Plan & Details  
M2 Mechanical Plan, Diagrams & Schedule  
E1 Electrical Plan & Details

### **New HVAC System**                      3/2/1992

C-1 Cover Sheet  
M-1 Ground Floor Plan-Demolition  
M-2 Ground Floor Plan-Demolition  
M-3 Second Floor Plan-Demolition  
M-4 Ground Floor Plan-New Work  
M-5 First Floor Plan-New Work  
M-6 Second Floor Plan-New Work  
M-7 Part Plans and Sections  
M-8 Flow Diagrams  
M-9 Mechanical Details  
M-10 Legend and General Project Notes  
M-11 Mechanical Schedules  
A-1 Site Plan and Elevation  
A-2 Plan and Elevation  
A-3 Ground Floor Plan  
A-4 First Floor Plan  
A-5 Second Floor Plan  
A-6 Elevations  
E-1 Ground Floor Plan-Electrical  
E-2 First Floor Plan-Electrical  
E-3 Second Floor Plan-Electrical

### **Roof Drawings**                      1/20/2001

RP-1 Roof Plan  
D-1 Details  
D-2 Details

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1288

Annapolis Elementary School, 180 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 10

---

**FY 2000 Concrete Repair**

**June 2000**

- (1) Cover Sheet
- (2) Demolition Plan
- (3) Site Plan
- (4) Proposed Conditions & Details
- (5) Sections and Details

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1288

- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.68

Acreage of historical setting 6

Quadrangle name Annapolis Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The former Annapolis High School at 188 Green Street, and the adjacent Annapolis Elementary School at 180 Green Street, have been associated with Parcel 1257 as noted on Tax Map 52A since the property was purchased by the Anne Arundel County Board of School Commissioners (now Anne Arundel County Board of Education) in 1887. The high school was constructed on the property in 1904 and the elementary school was constructed in 1895.

## 11. Form Prepared by

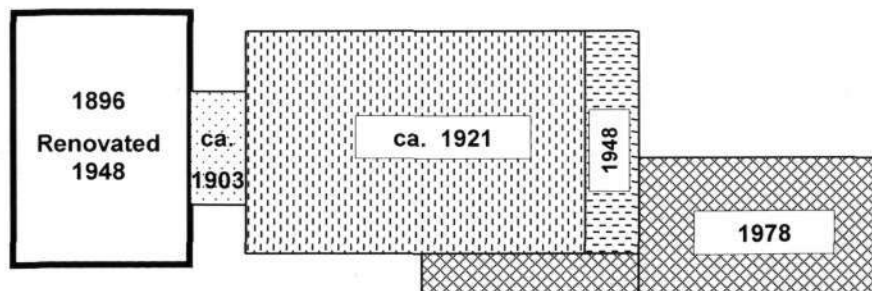
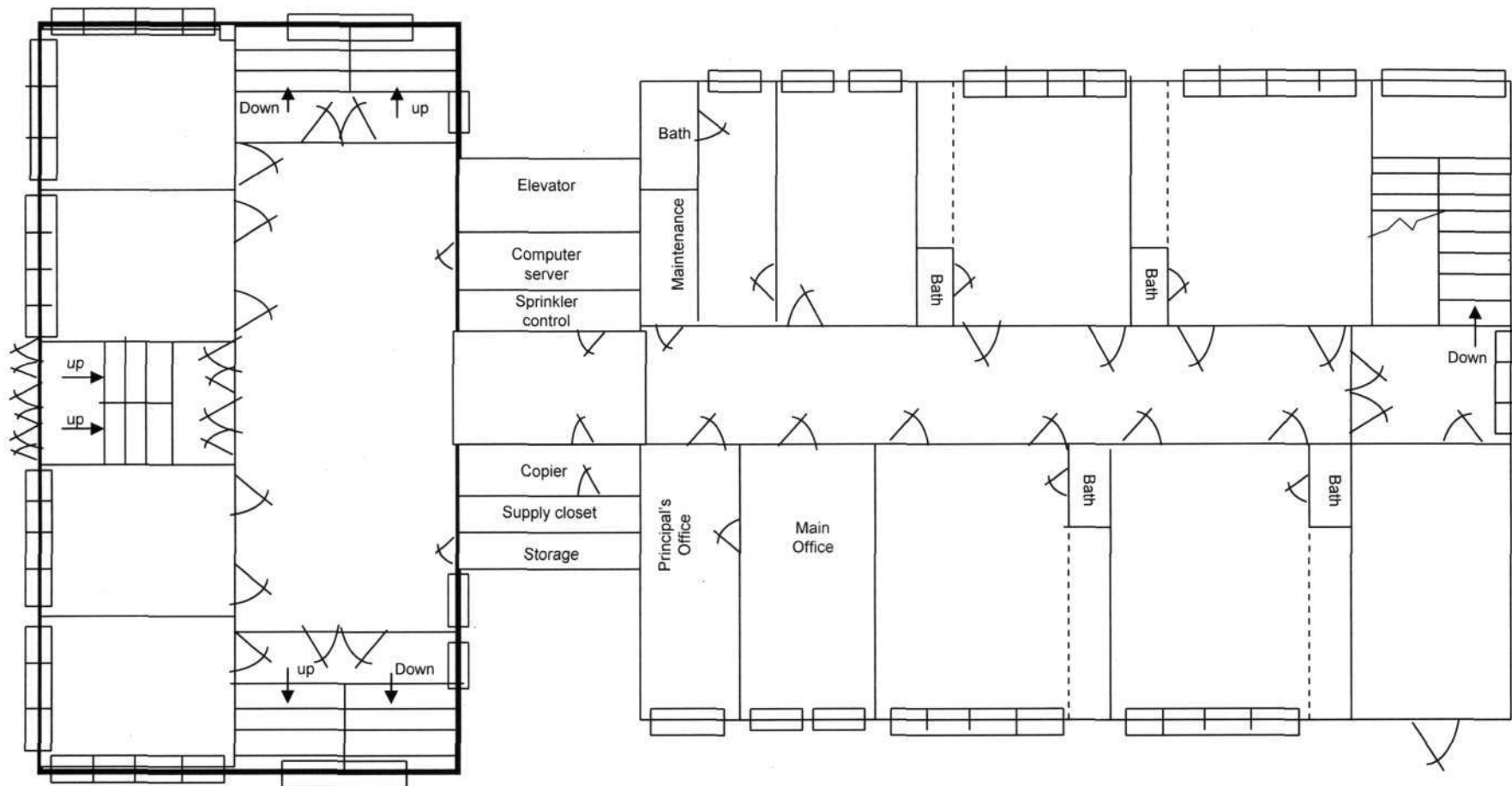
name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600





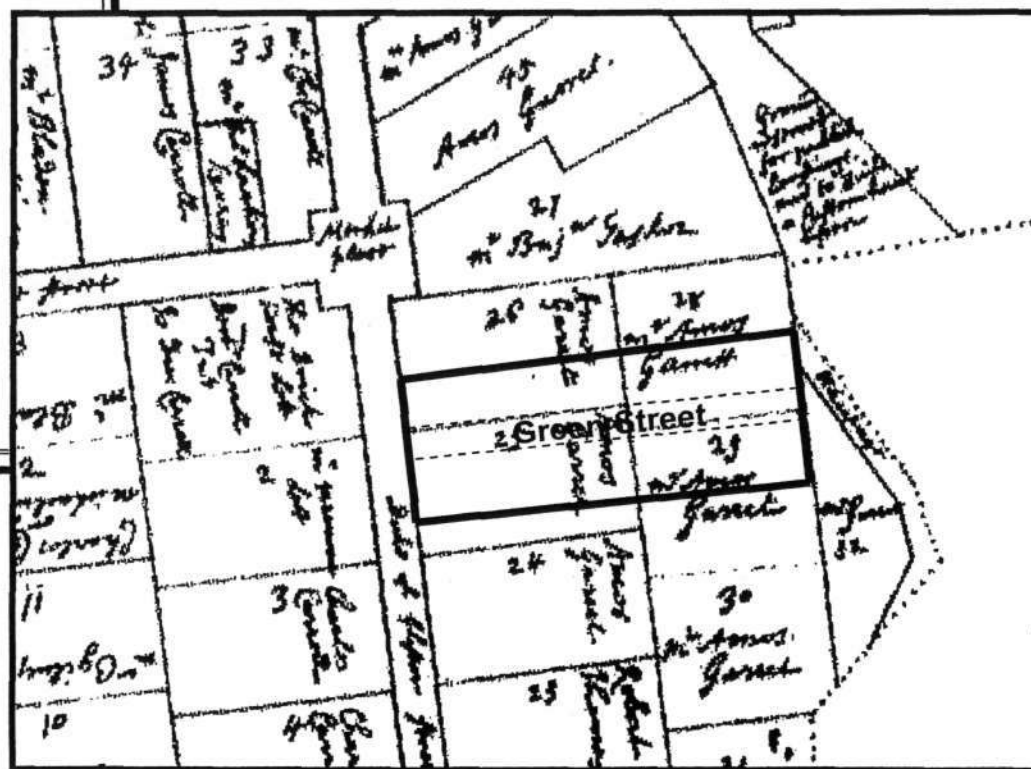
Resource Sketch Map, First Floor  
AA-1288  
180 Green Street  
Annapolis, Maryland

North  
not to scale  
EHT Tracerics  
July 2006

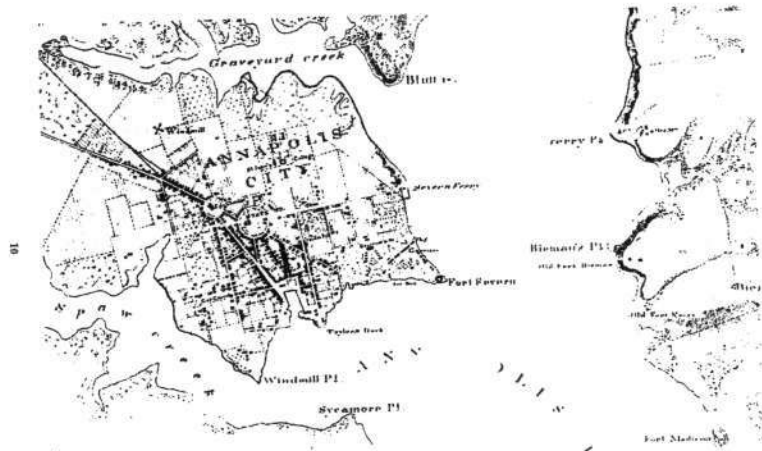


## City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

**Enlargement of Lots  
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30  
Showing location of  
Green Street**



# City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

Green Street



AA-1288





AA-1288

IN OR CHURCH

COMPRO

PUBLIC  
SCHOOL.

Grounds.

*school*

35

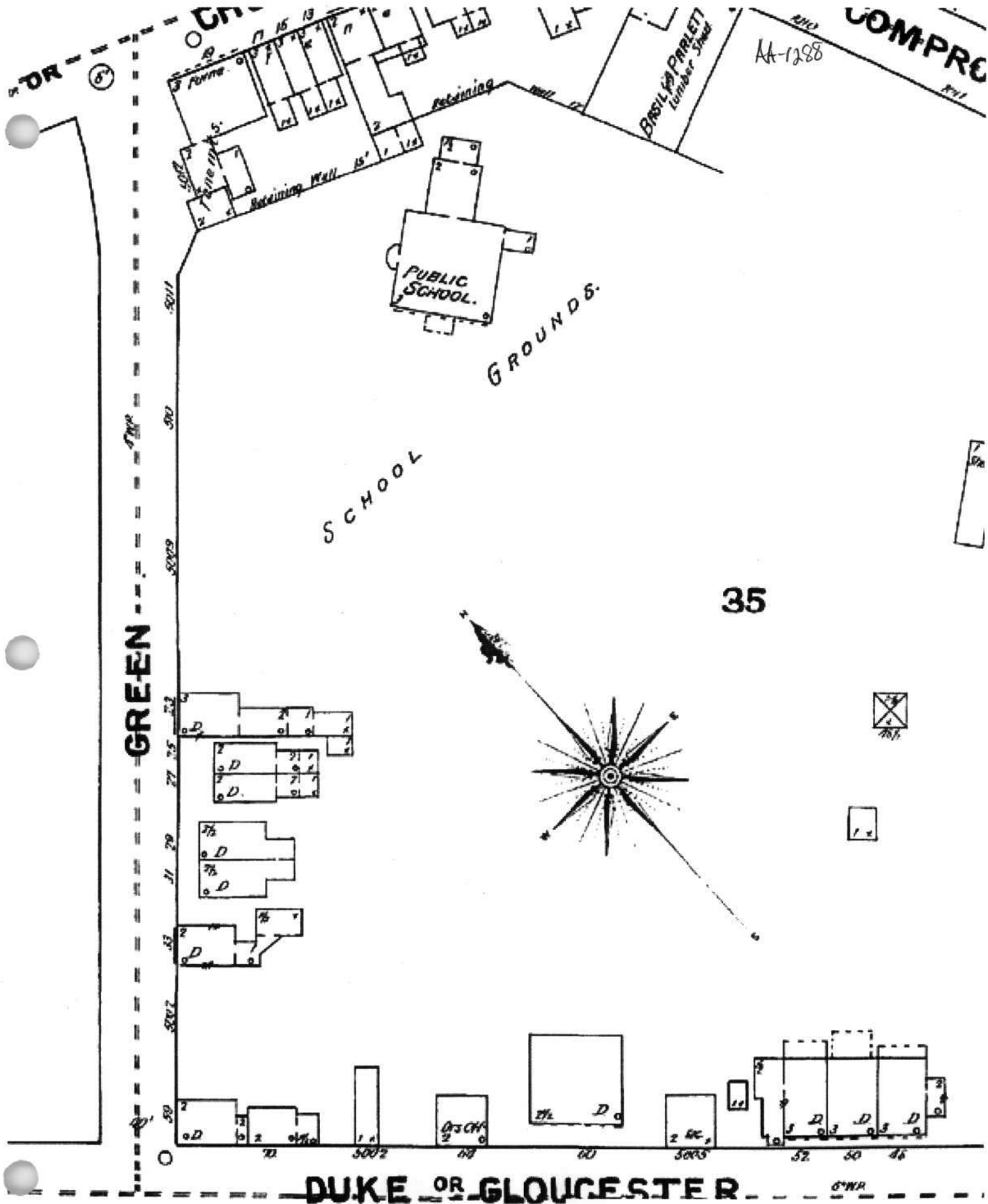
**GREEN**

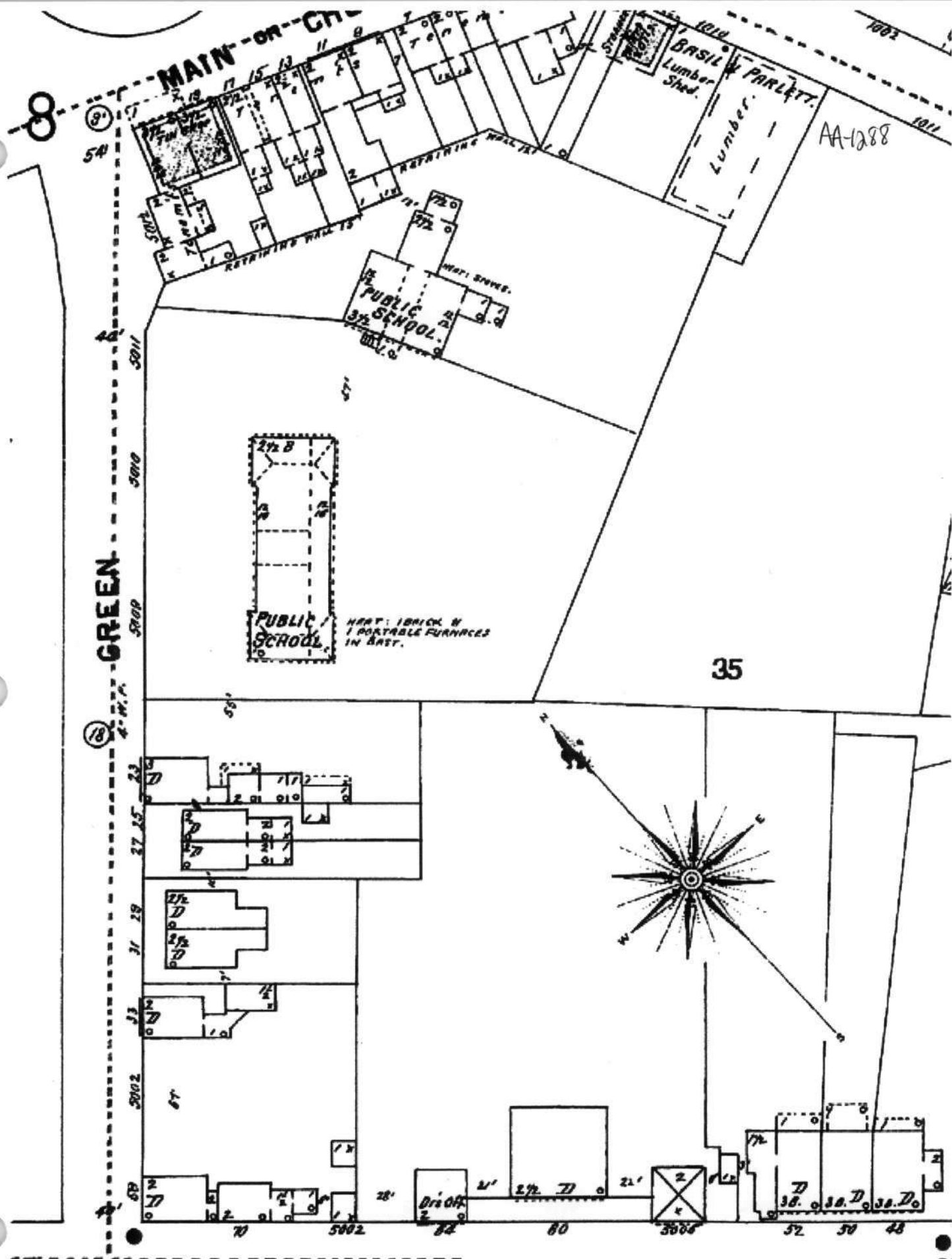
~~DUKE OF GLOUCESTER~~

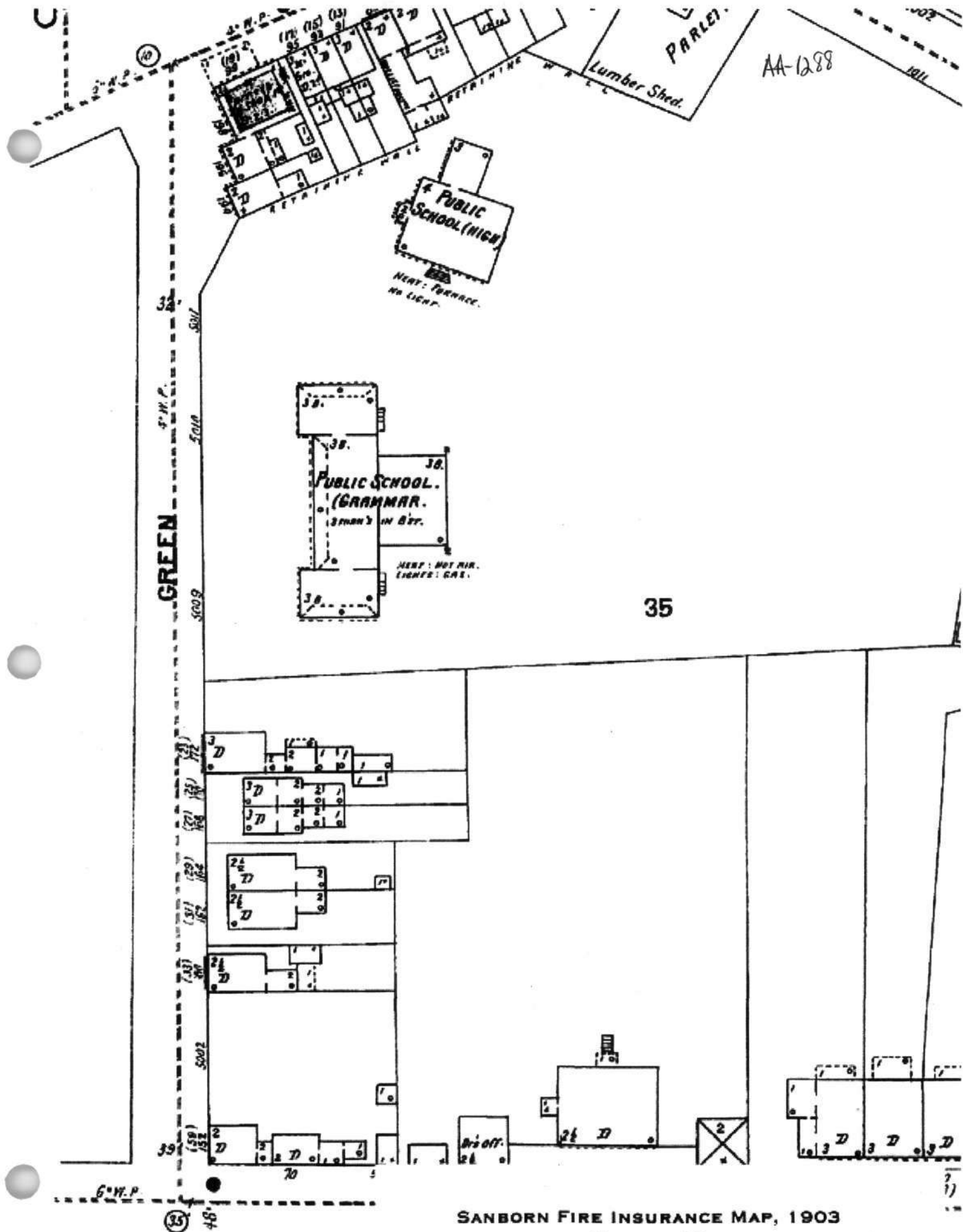
SCHOOL 18  
ST. MARY'S  
HALL 72

**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1885**  
**VOLUME 8**

VOLUME 8





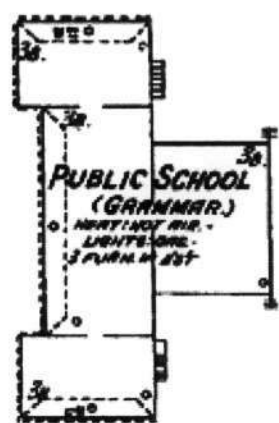
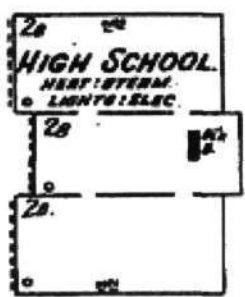


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903  
VOLUME 11

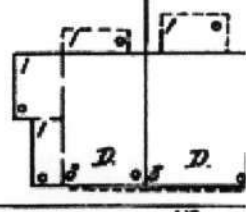
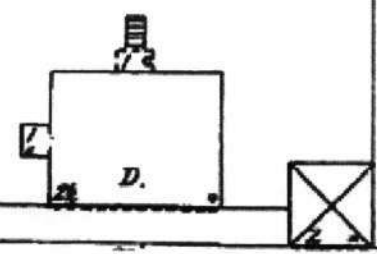
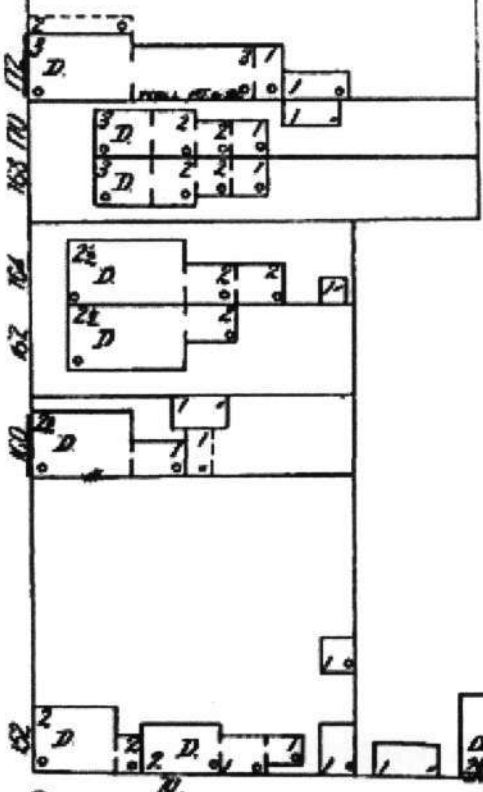


AA-1288

GREEN

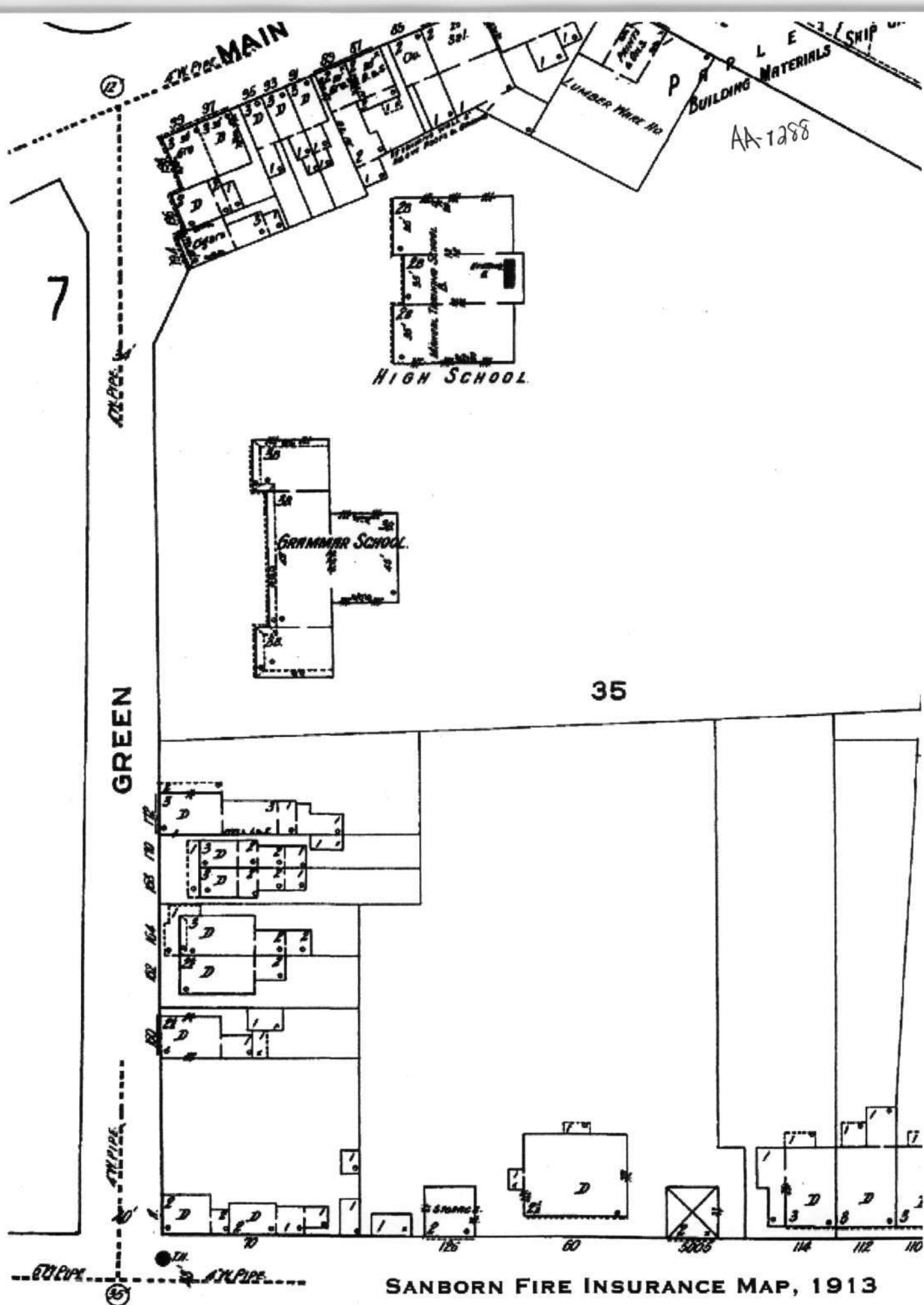


35

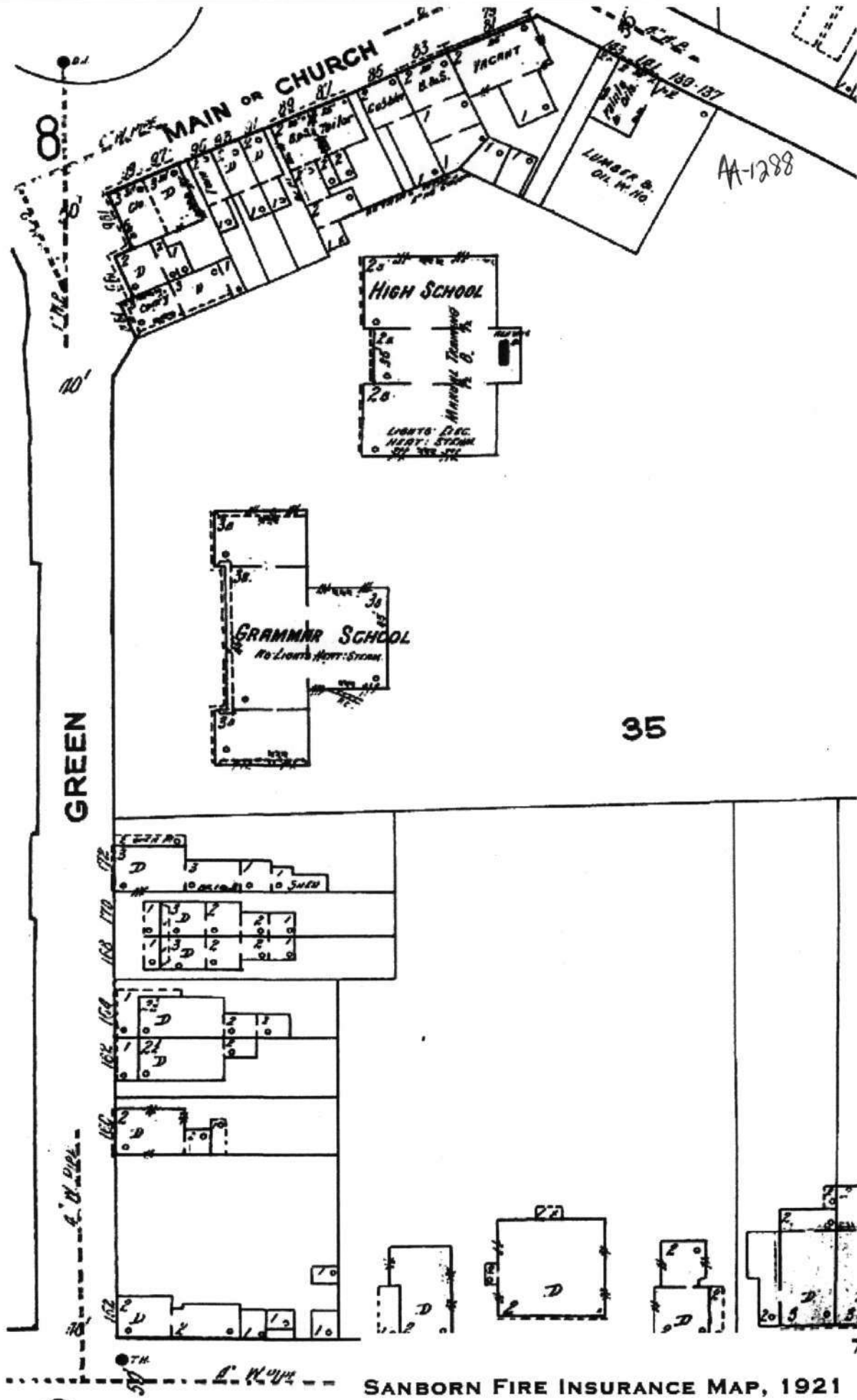


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908

VOLUME 13



**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913**  
**VOLUME 8**



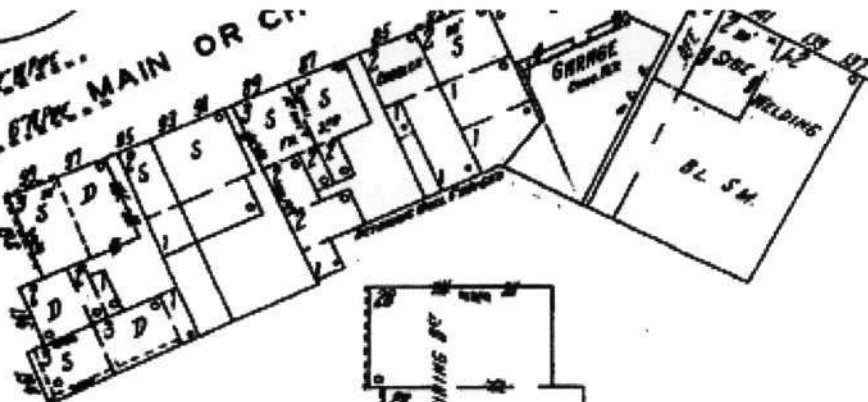
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921  
VOLUME 9

8

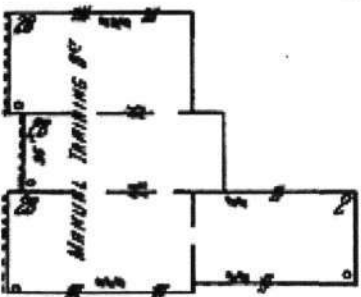
KEY...  
P.W. MAIN OR C.

30'

GREEN

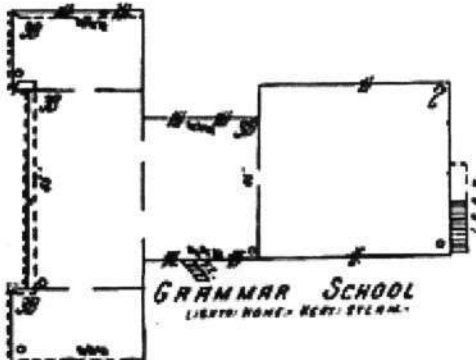


AA-1288



HIGH SCHOOL

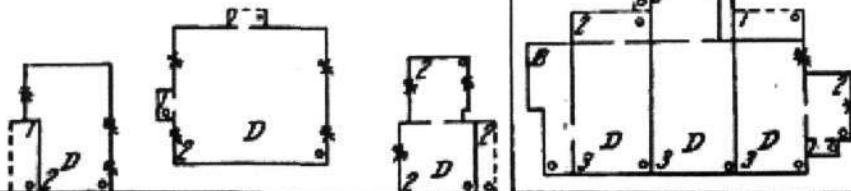
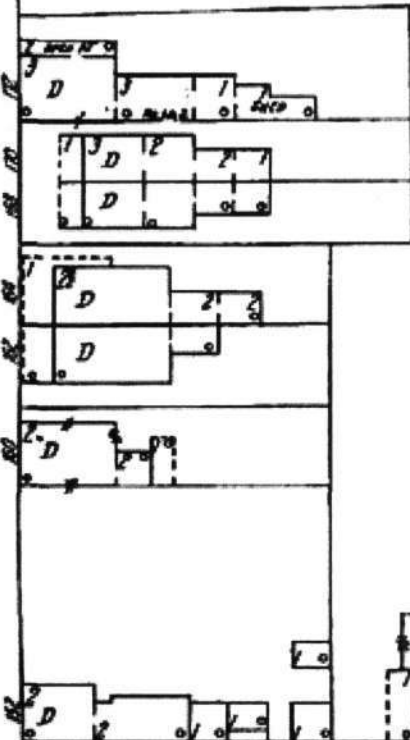
HOT: STEAM - COLD: WATER



GRAMMAR SCHOOL

LIGHT: NONE - HOT: STEAM

35



TH. ENDS

ENDS

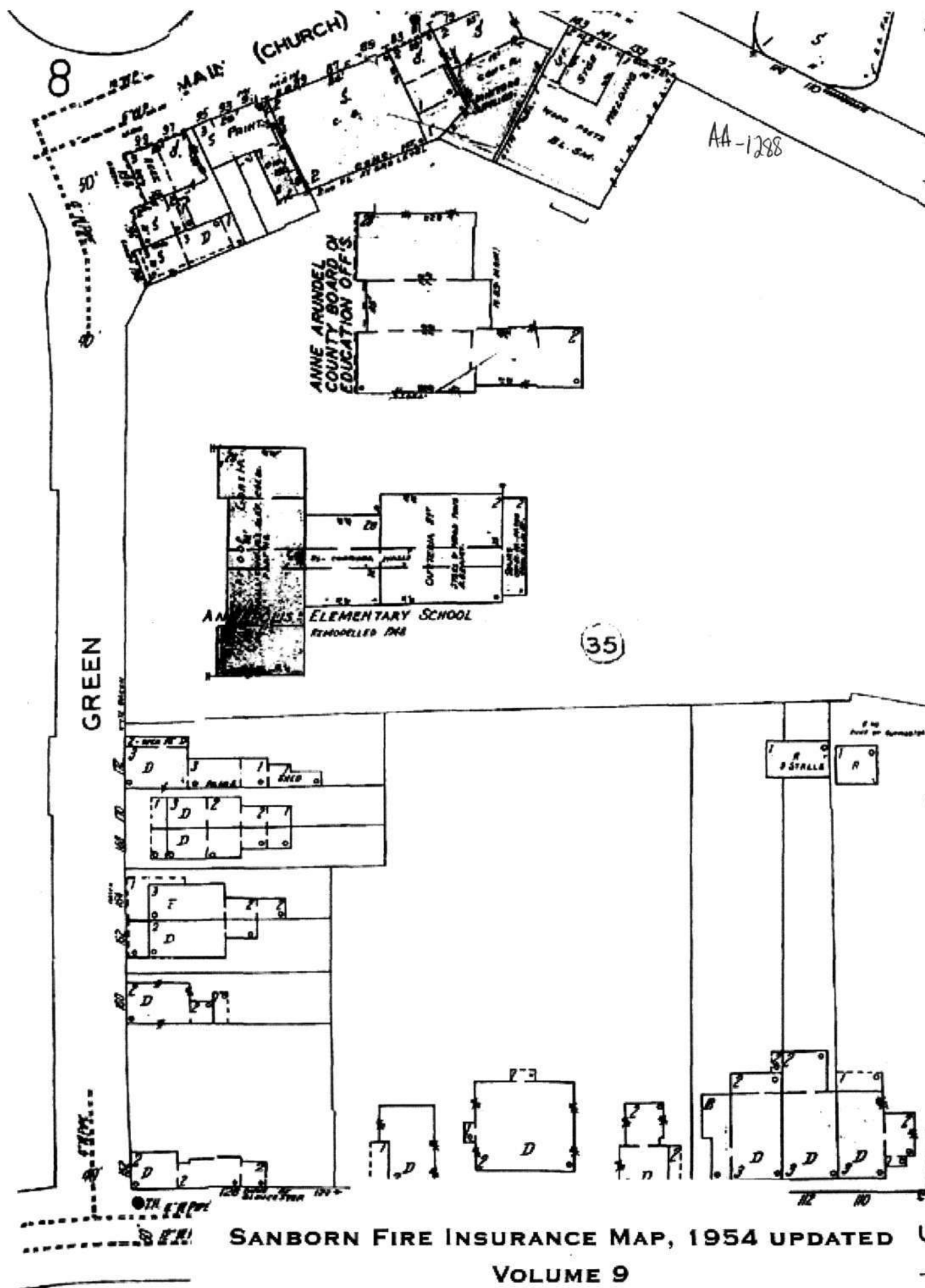
TH.

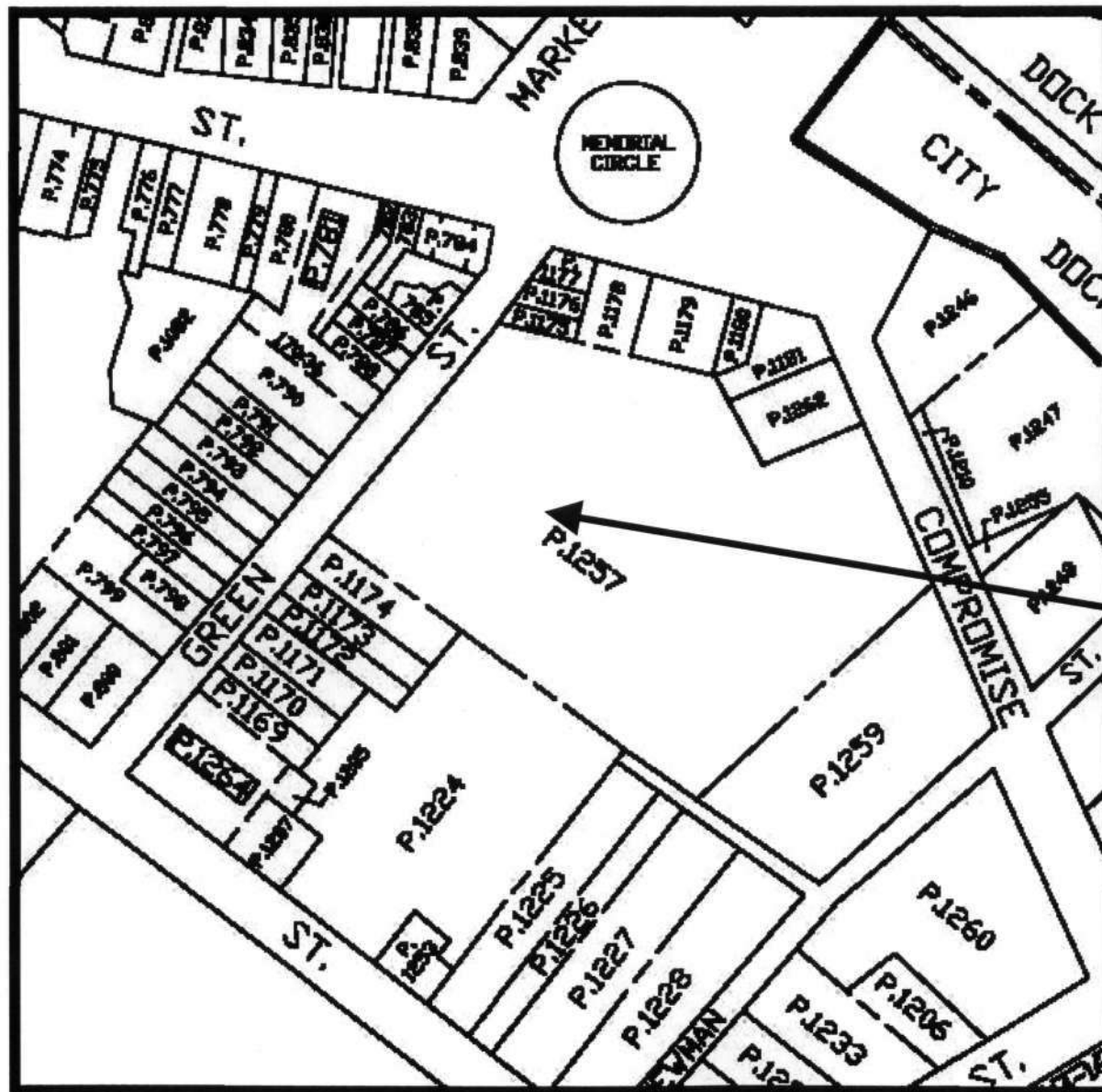
13

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930

VOLUME 9







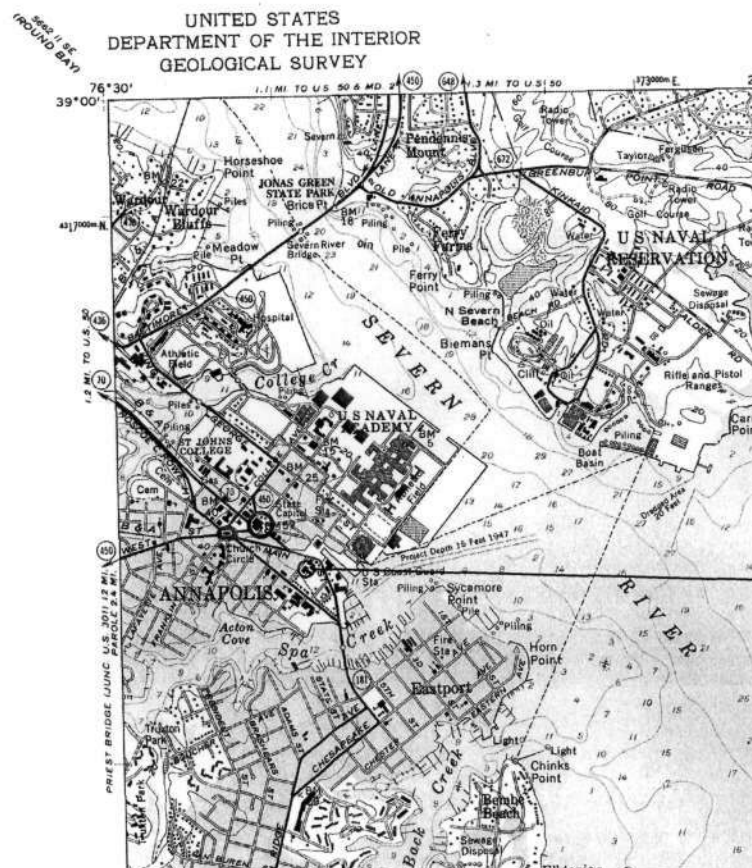
Tax Parcel Map of  
Annapolis  
Map 52A

Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

180 and 188 Green Street,  
AA-1288/1289

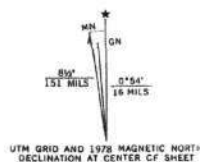
Parcel 1257



**USGS Quadrangle Map**  
**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County**  
**Green Street, Survey Phase 10**

July 2006

180 Green Street, AA-1288  
 Annapolis, Maryland



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978  
 Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**

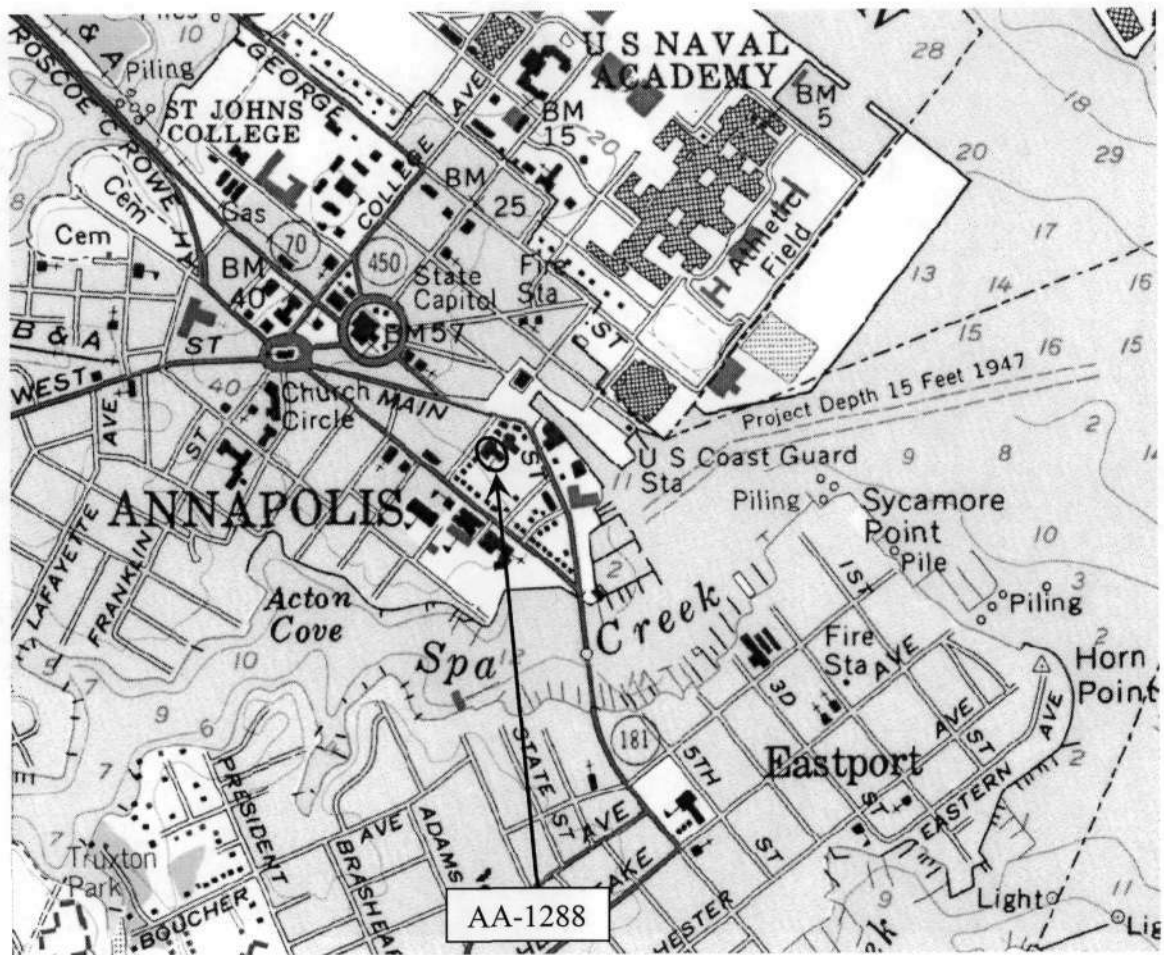
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
 Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———  
 □ U. S. Route      ○ State Route

**ANNAPOLIS, MD.**

38076-H4-TF-024

1957  
 PHOTOREVISED 1978  
 DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V633

AA-1288  
Annapolis Elementary School  
180 Green St.  
Annapolis  
Annapolis Quad.  
Anne Arundel County







AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPD

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHWEST

3 OF 21



AA-1288  
ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
180 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

EAST CORNER LOOKING NORTHWEST

4 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

5 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

6 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

160 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRAILERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

7 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER '2005

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

8 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

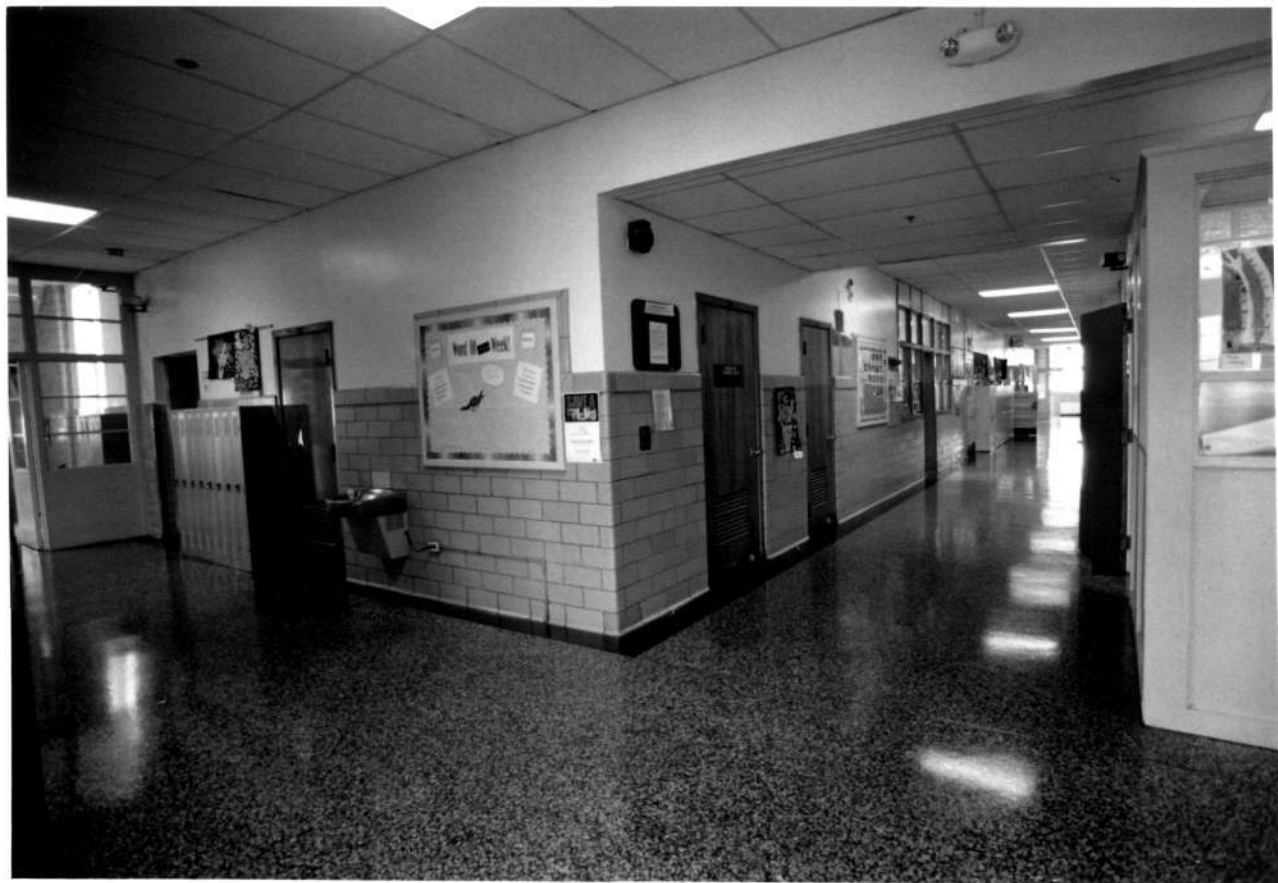
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPD

MAIN ENTRY FIRST FLOOR LOOKING EAST

9 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

10 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING SOUTHEAST

11 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR CLASSROOM, LOOKING WEST

12 OF 21



AA-1288  
ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
180 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES  
DECEMBER 2005  
MARYLAND SHPO  
FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NORTH  
13 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPD

FIRST FLOOR COUNSELOR'S OFFICE LOOKING SOUTHWEST

14 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
180 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR LOOKING EAST

15' OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR LIBRARY LOOKING NORTH

16 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

160 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

17 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT CLASSROOM LOOKING NORTH

18 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

BASEMENT LOOKING SOUTHEAST

19 OF 21



AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

AUDITORIUM/CAFETERIA LOOKING WEST

20 OF 21





AA-1288

ANNAPOLIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

180 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

GYMNASIUM LOOKING SOUTH WEST

21 OF 21